Manvantara Cycles represent Supercontinent Cycles

An expanded version of the
Sangam Talk
Delivered on April 19th, 2020

Karunakar Marasakatla
August 1st, 2020

About me:

- Currently based in California
- BE(CSE) from Osmania University
- Research works
  - Supercontinental global deluge, 2000-02
  - Book: Gravity from a new angle, 2009
  - Deficit of Mass in Nucleus (Prespacetime, 1/9), 2010
  - Water Induced Skin Wrinkling (Peerj preprints, 57), 2013.

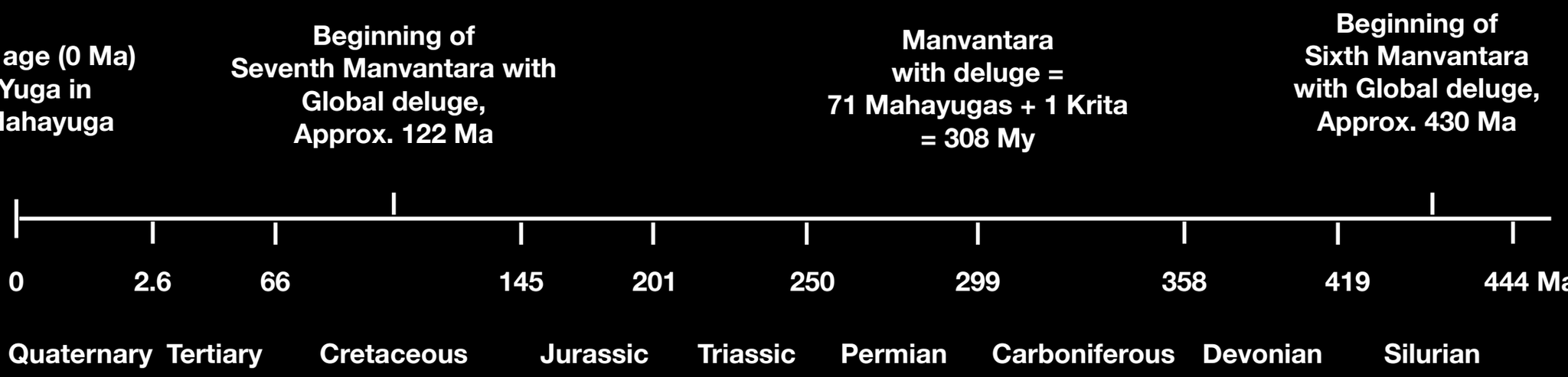
Presentation includes:

- **Introduction**
- **Theory: Supercontinental global deluge**
- **Later developments in earth sciences**
- **Further Research**
- **Summary**
- **What next?**

Introduction

- **Day of Brahma (creation) or Night of Brahma (dissolution) = one Kalpa**
- **Kalpa = 14 Manvantara cycles + 15 Sandhikalas (One at the beginning of Kalpa and the rest at the end of each Manvantara cycle)**
- **Manvantara cycle consists of 71 Mahayugas (71 X 4,320,000) = 306,720,000 years**
- **Mahayuga = Krita + Thretha + Dwapara + Kali =1,728,000 + 1,296,000 + 864,000 + 432,000 =4,320,000 years**
- **Six Manvantara cycles have been elapsed and the present is the seventh cycle**
- **At the end of each cycle there will be a global deluge equal to a period of Krita Yuga which is described as Sandhikala**
- **Geological periods also are marked by ice ages, flooding and volcanism, etc.**

Earth History according to Ancient Indian calculation



Earth History in Geological time scale (Periods in Million Years Ago - Ma)

Theory: Supercontinental global deluge

Beginning:

Hoffman P. F., Schrag D. P., Snowball Earth,
Scientific American, 282, 1 (January 2000), p68-75.

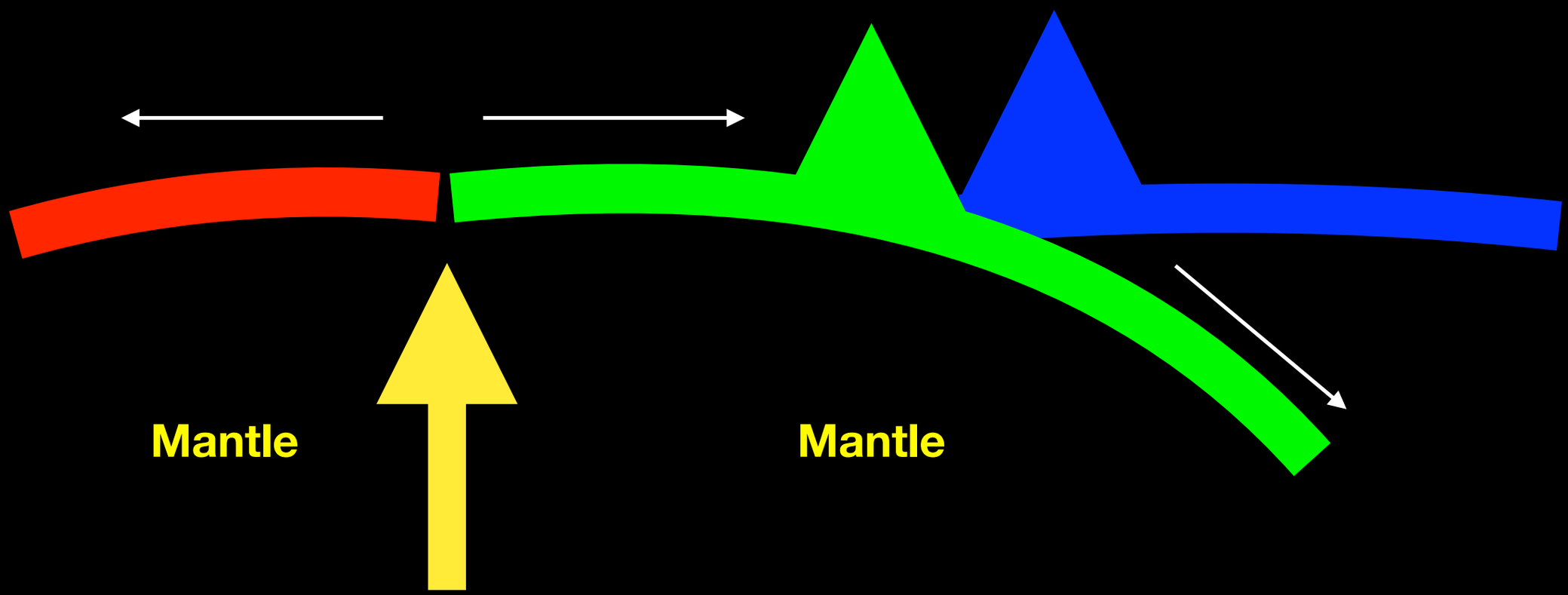
- **Earth covered in thick ice sheets from poles to equator**
- **Coincided with Supercontinental period**

Plate Tectonics

- Plate tectonics is a process of dissipation of heat
- Creation of crust at ridge
- Subduction of crust at trench

Supercontinent formation

- Subduction ceases to exist
- No new oceanic crust
- Coined the term “Tectonic Pause”
- Plate Tectonics is not a continuous process



Consequence of Tectonic Pause:

- **Less heat from inside**
- **Glaciers advance towards tropics in multiple cycles**
- **Snowball Earth event**
- **Supercontinental breakup and volcanism**
- **Rapid Melting of ice sheets creates a global flood**
- **Mass extinction.**

C. J. Hale, Palaeomagnetic data suggest link between the Archaean-Proterozoic boundary and inner-core nucleation, Nature 329, 233-237 (1987)

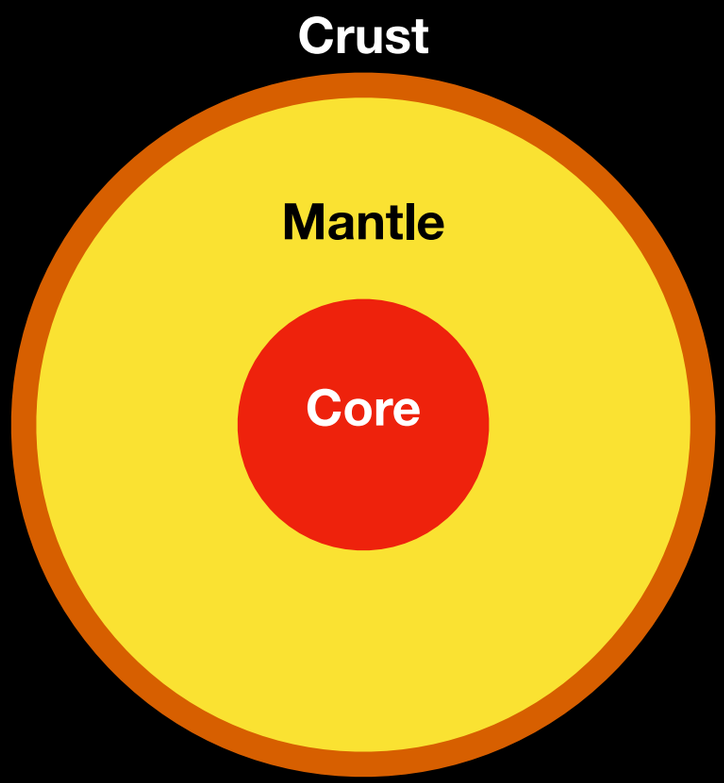
- **Indication to the start of Plate Tectonics around 2800 Ma**

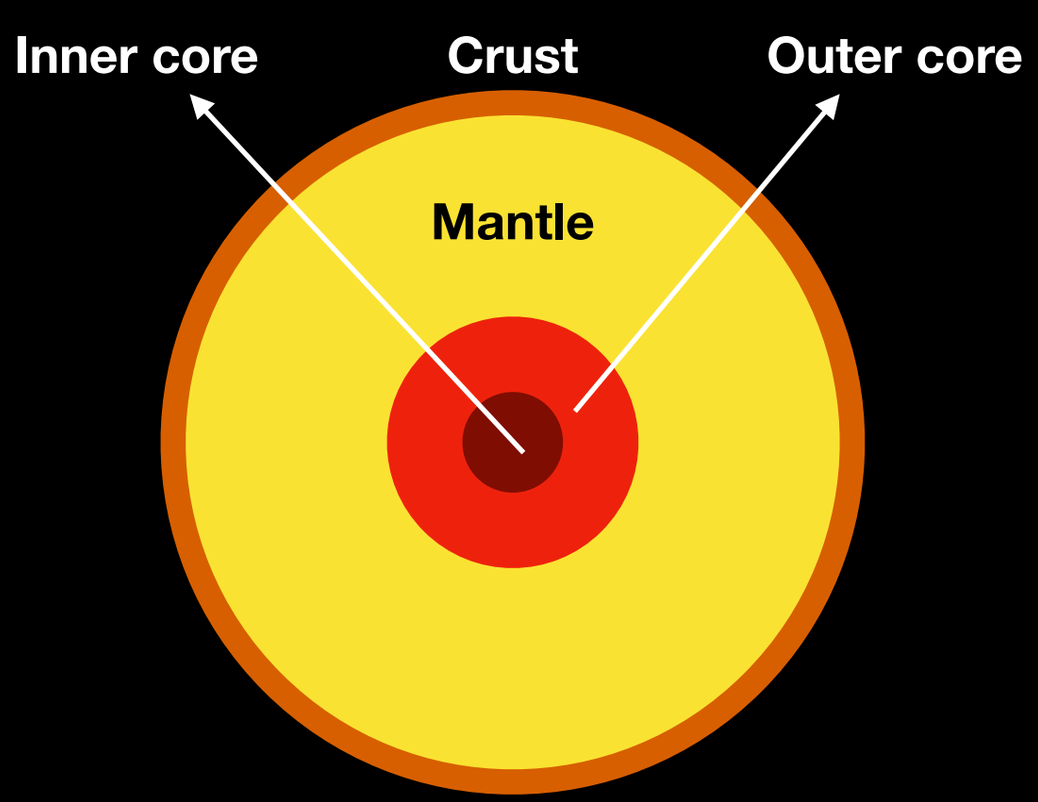
Allessandro M. Forte and Jerry X. Mitrovica, Deep-mantle high-viscosity flow and thermochemical structure inferred from seismic and geodynamic data, Nature 410, 1049- 1056 (2001)

- **Formation and interchange of megablobs and troughs in the mantle to drive plate tectonics.**

Origination of Plate Tectonics

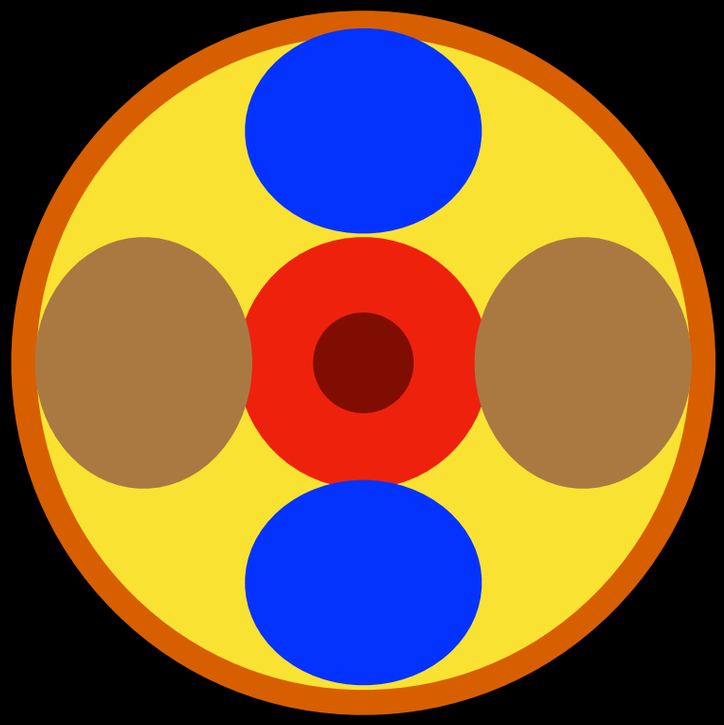
- **Start of Plate Tectonics around 2800 Ma**
- **Started with the nucleation of the inner core**
- **Plate Tectonics is a process of cooling the interior of the earth.**

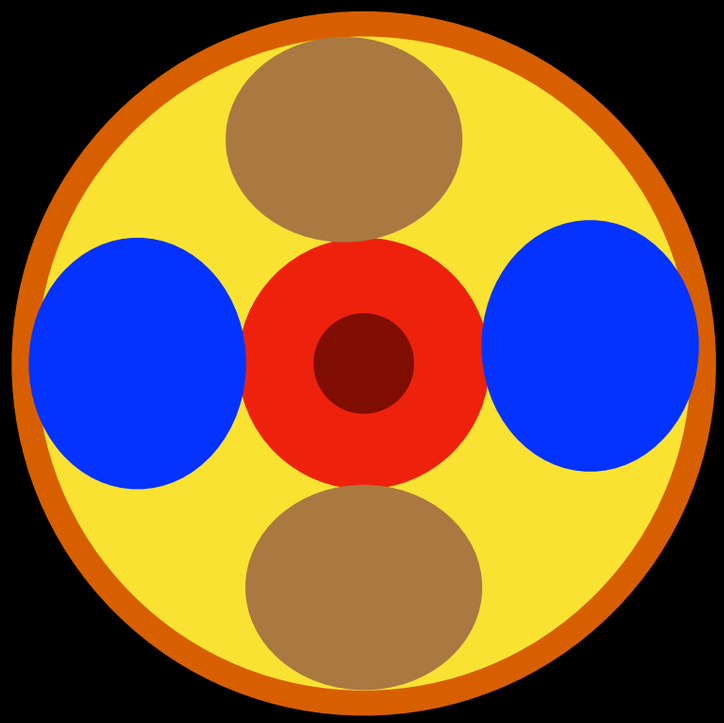




Cause of Plate Tectonics

- **Formation and interchange of megablobs (brown) and megatroughs (blue)**
- **Dispersal of the continents in 200 My and assemblage of continents in 200 My**
- **Galactic revolutions around Vishnu Nabhi (Galactic Center) is the cause of formation and interchange of megablobs and megatroughs**
- **Two galactic revolutions (200 My + 200 My) equal to one Supercontinent cycle (425 My).**





How many Supercontinents?

- Supercontinent cycle equal to 425 My
- Breakup of first supercontinent and
  start of Plate Tectonics around 2800 Ma
- There were six complete cycles from 2800 Ma to 250 Ma
- They are 2800, 2375, 1950, 1525, 1100, 675 and 250 Ma
- Supercontinent Rhodinia broke apart around 675 Ma
- Latest Supercontinent, Pangaea, broke apart around 250 Ma.

Similarities between Supercontinent cycles and Manvantara Cycles

Supercontinent cycles

1. Six completed cycles and the current one is the seventh cycle
2. We are in the middle of seventh cycle
3. Snowball Earth event lasted for 5 - 10 My
4. 90% of species were extinct during the breakup of Pangaea (Seventh Supercontinent) around 250 Ma
5. Largest known cycle in geological time scale with a duration of 425 My
6. Seven more supercontinent cycles before Sun explodes in Supernova in 3 billion years
7. A true global flood when all continents were together.

Manvantara cycles

1. Six completed cycles and the current one is the seventh cycle.
2. We are in the middle of seventh cycle
3. A global flood equal to Krita Yuga (1.73 My)
4. The species that were got onto the ship with Vaivaswat Manu survived, rest all perished around 120 Ma
5. Largest cycle described to happen on the surface of the earth with a duration of 307 My
6. Apart from current Manu, Seven more Manus to come in the future
7. Ship ventured into open ocean to escape from flooding on the land.

Differences between Manvantara Cycles and Supercontinent Cycles

- **Only difference is in duration of the cycles**
- **Manvantara cycle calculated with revolutions of the earth around the sun**
- **Geological time scales calculated based on the half-life period of radioactive elements**
- **There is a scope for reconciliation between these two methods.**

Manvantara Cycles <u>are</u> Supercontinent Cycles

Ancient Indian Time Scales in terms of Geological Time Scales

Day of Brahma	**=**	**Beginning of the first Supercontinent to end of the 14th supercontinent.**
Night of brahma	**=**	**End of 14th Supercontinent to beginning of first supercontinent after the formation next planetary system following the supernova.**

One day of Brahma = The life span of our Sun

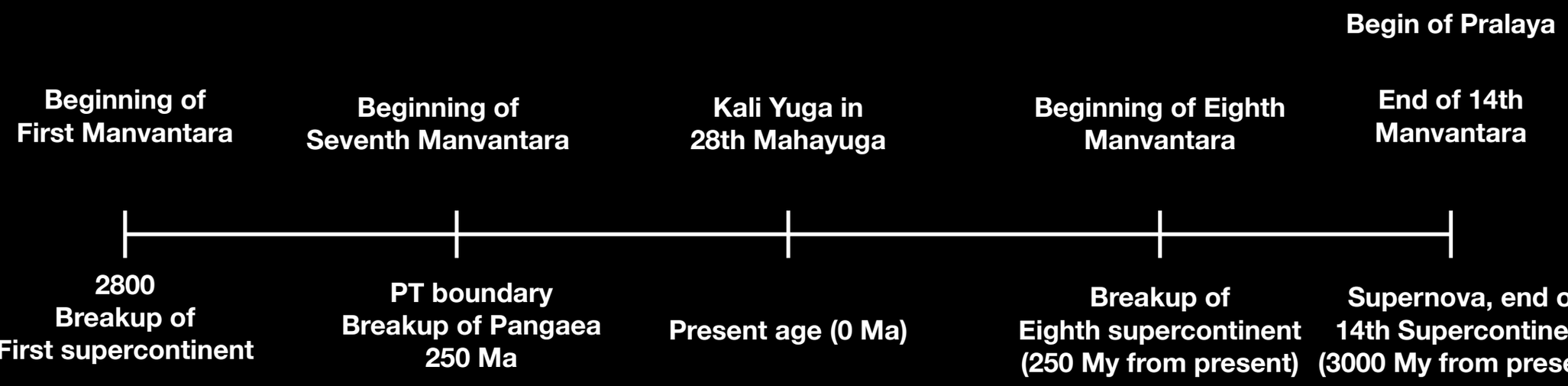
Swethavaraha Kalpa
Started around 2800 Ma
With the breakup of first supercontinent

Srishti - Day of Brahma

6 Billion Years

28 Galactic revolutions

Earth History according to Ancient Indian calculation

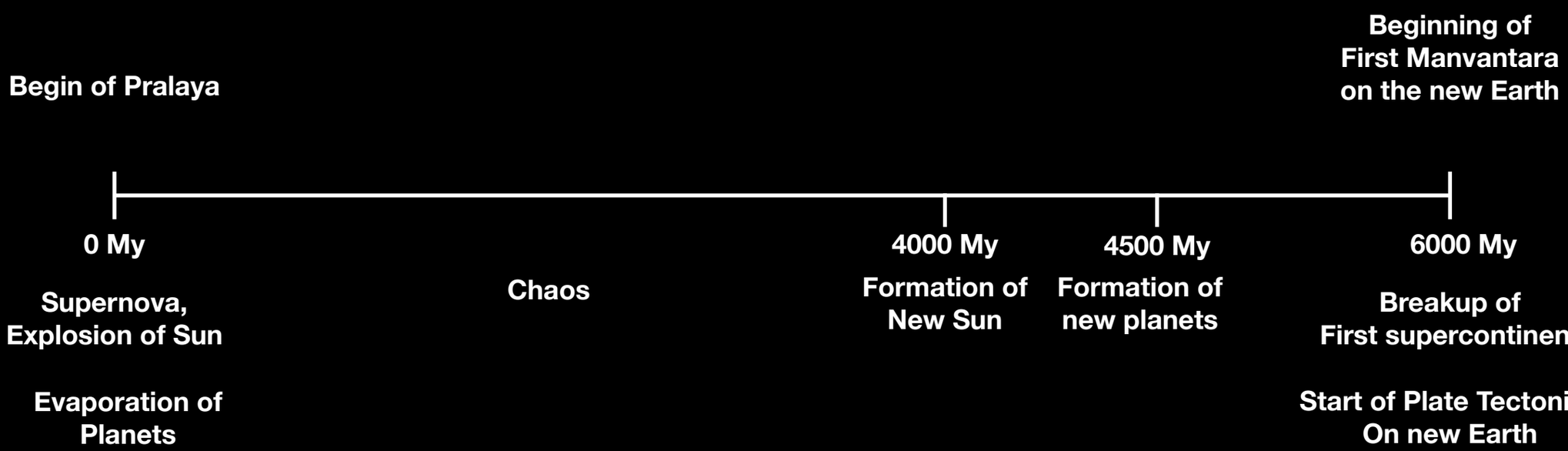

Beginning of First Manvantara
Beginning of Seventh Manvantara
Kali Yuga in 28th Mahayuga
Beginning of Eighth Manvantara
Begin of Pralaya
End of 14th Manvantara
2800 Breakup of First supercontinent
PT boundary Breakup of Pangaea 250 Ma
Present age (0 Ma)
Breakup of Eighth supercontinent (250 My from present)
Supernova, end of 14th Supercontinent (3000 My from present)

Earth History in Geological time scale

Pralaya - Night of Brahma

6 Billion Years

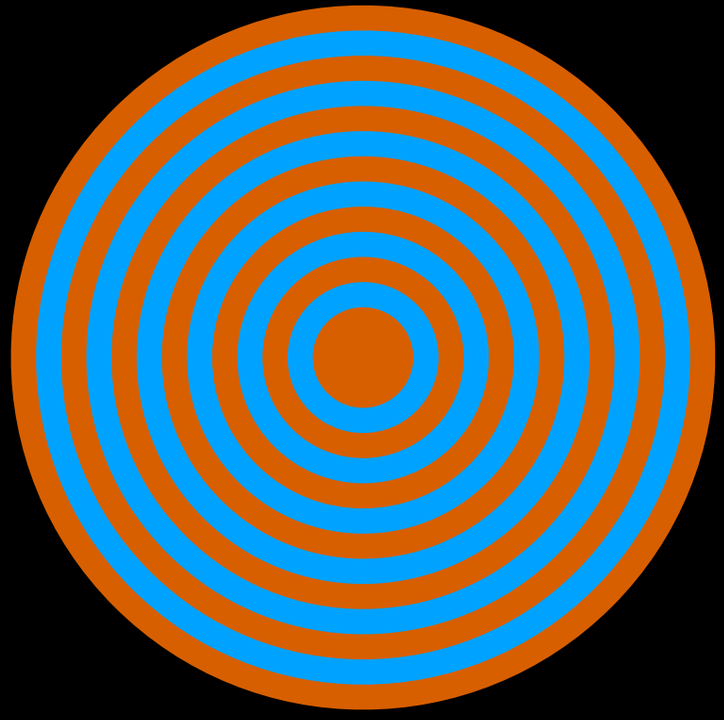
28 Galactic revolutions



Description of Pralaya in
Srimad Bhagavatham, Skandha 12, Chapter 4
is of the Supernova.

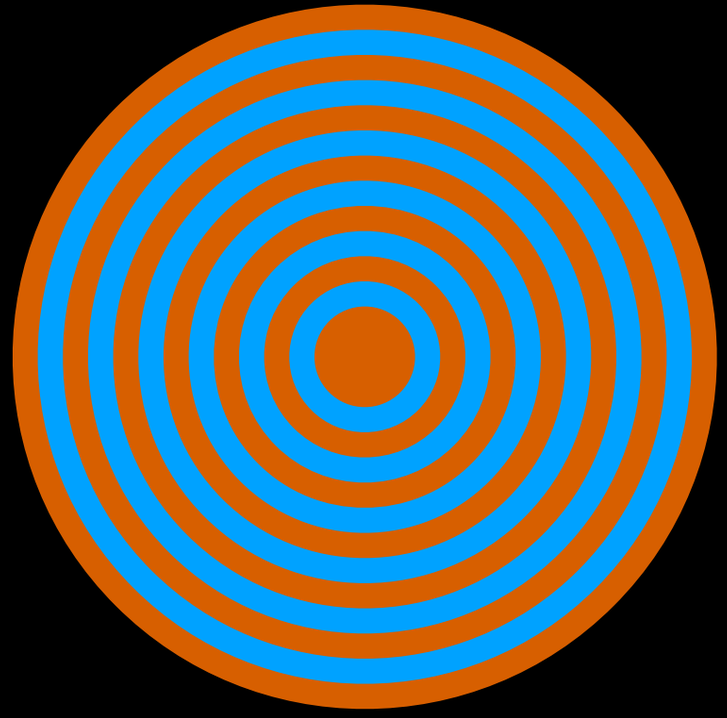
Seven Earths from ancient Hebrew Texts

- **Noah saved the species in an arc from the great flood**
- **Seven concentric earths one above the other**
- **Each separated by an ocean, Noah crossed the ocean between sixth and seventh earths**
- **Adam crossed the ocean between all the earths**
- **Seventh Earth described as the present earth.**



Seven Karshvars from ancient Zoroastrian Texts

- **There are seven Karshvars, each separated by an ocean**
- **These were described as concentric circles one above the other**
- **The present Hvaniratha is the seventh and largest one. This is the only Karshvar inhabited by humans**



Swayambhuva (First) Manu Period

- **Beginning of the Kalpa**
- **Breakup of first supercontinent**
- **Start of Plate tectonics**
- **Happened around 2800 Ma**
- **First life form that ventured onto the land from ocean**
- **First earth and Adam**
- **First Karshvar.**

Extensive descriptions of
past and future Manvantaras are in
Vyasa Maharshi written Srimad Bhagavatham

Vaivaswatha (Seventh) Manu Period

- **Breakup of Pangaea**
- **Beginning of Triassic period, i.e, 250 Ma**
- **Mother of all mass extinctions**
- **Recent Global deluge**
- **Noah saving the species in arc**
- **Seventh earth**
- **Seventh Karshvar.**

Savarni (Eighth) Manu Period

- **Merger of all the present continents in another Supercontinent in about 250 My from present period**
- **Breakup of the Supercontinent and start of Eighth Manvantara**
- **Next Global deluge and another Mass extinction**

Pralaya

- **Occurs at the end of 14th Manvantara**
  about 3 billion years from present period
- **Coincides with the explosion of Sun in supernova**
- **Life on earth disappears**
- **Planets themselves will shred into pieces.**

Main articles of the theory

1. Article “Tectonic Pause: Towards the Unification of Earth Sciences” was posted on 11th March, 2001 at the following link http://www.geocities.com/karunakarm/unifiedtheory.html

2. Article “Cause, Origin and Continuation of Plate Tectonics” was posted on 18th August, 2002 at the following link http://www.geocities.com/karunakarm/causeofpt.html

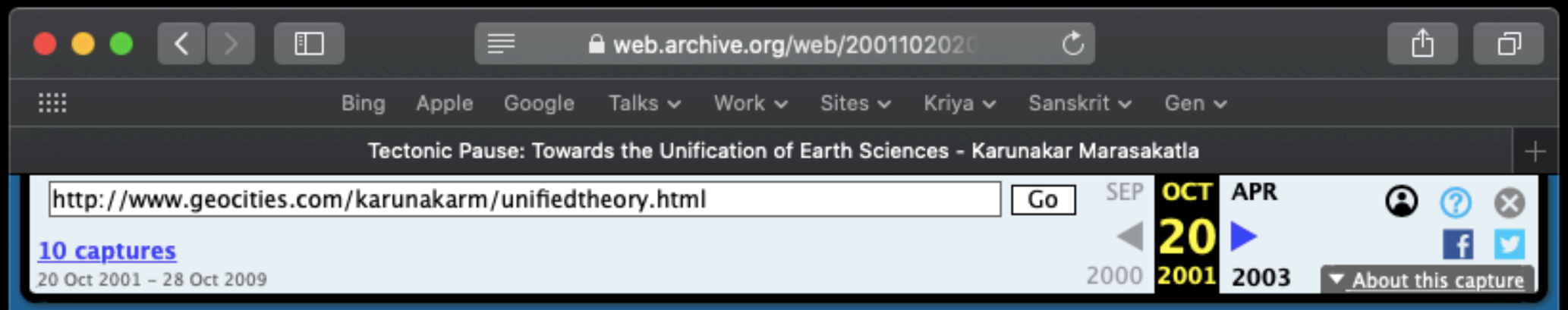
3. Article “Earth History from the Ancient Texts and It’s Relevance to the Science” was posted on 18th August, 2002 at the following link http://www.geocities.com/karunakarm/ancienttexts.html

After the closure of Geocities.com, the site has been posted as it was on 18th August, 2002 at the Following link as a timestamp.

http://www.kmarasakatla.com/geosite/index.html

These there articles are also available at the following links:

http://vixra.org/abs/1008.0083
http://vixra.org/abs/1008.0084
http://vixra.org/abs/1008.0085

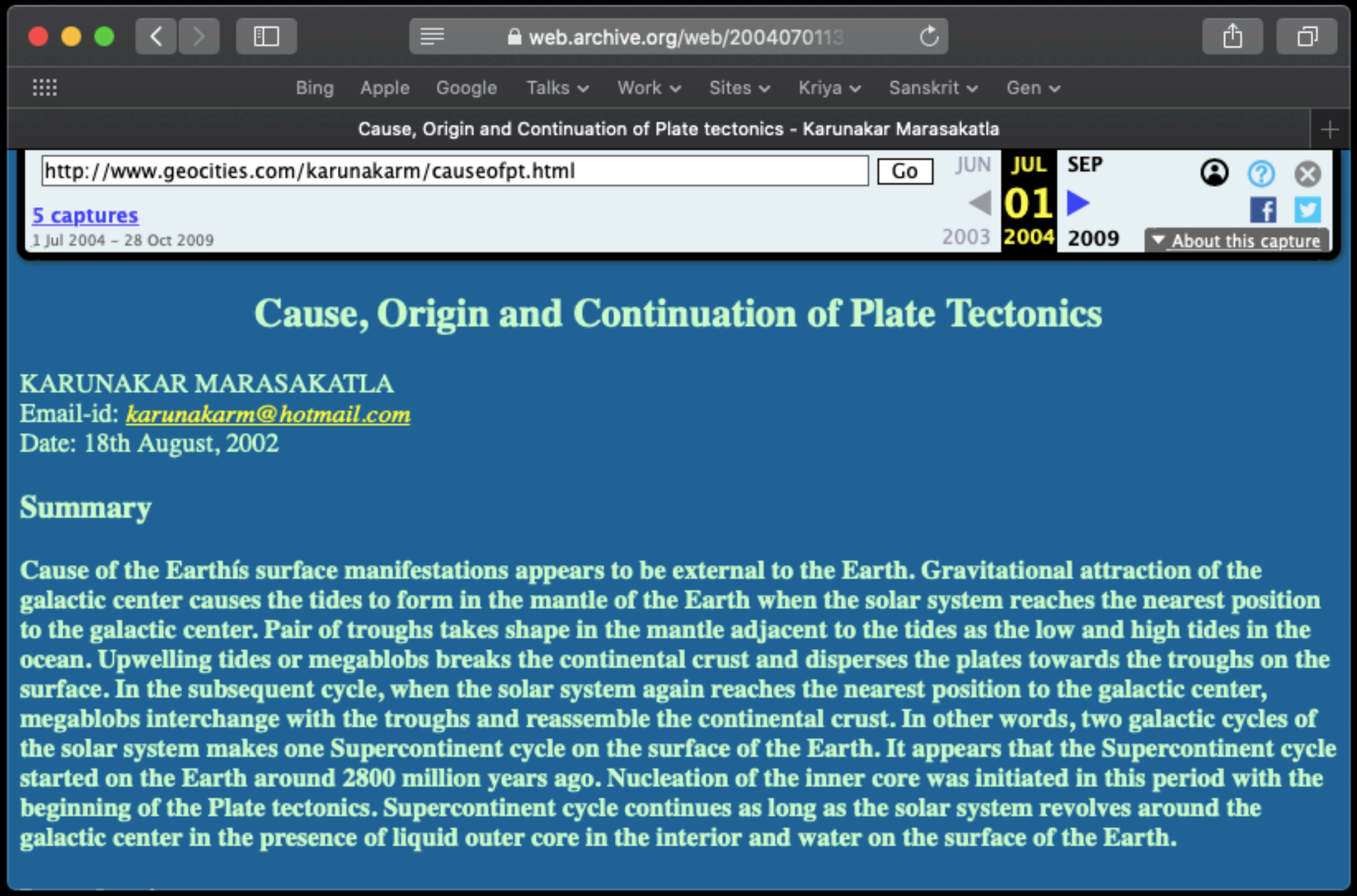


Tectonic Pause: Towards the Unification of Earth Sciences

KARUNAKAR MARASAKATLA
Email-id: *karunakarm@hotmail.com*
Date: 11th March, 2001

Summary

Life on Earth reels under the Supercontinent cycles. Every Supercontinent forms with the collision and merger of all the plates causing a "tectonic pause". Reduced seafloor spreading and albedo advances the ice sheets towards the equator. Massive ice sheets cover the ocean and whole or part of the Supercontinent causing a global ice age or snowball Earth event. Base of the continents further sinks into the mantle with the increased weight of the ice sheets. Increased pressure within the mantle forms as a superplume under the Supercontinent and eventually breaks the Supercontinental crust giving the new plates. Superplume with the increased seafloor spreading and the albedo causes a severe global warming and rapidly melts the ice sheets, exiting the global ice age. Rapid melting of the ice sheets floods the lowered continental regions. Isostacy gradually uplifts the submerged continental crust above the sea level. Each break in the crust causes a global warming and merger of plates causes an ice age. Mass extinctions occur in the ice age and global warming periods. Evolution takes place in the post global warming period. Ice ages and global warming forms the distinct boundaries in the sedimentary layers.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Cause, Origin and Continuation of Plate tectonics - Karunakar Marasakatla
http://www.geocities.com/karunakarm/causeofpt.html
Go
5 captures
1 Jul 2004 – 28 Oct 2009
JUN JUL SEP
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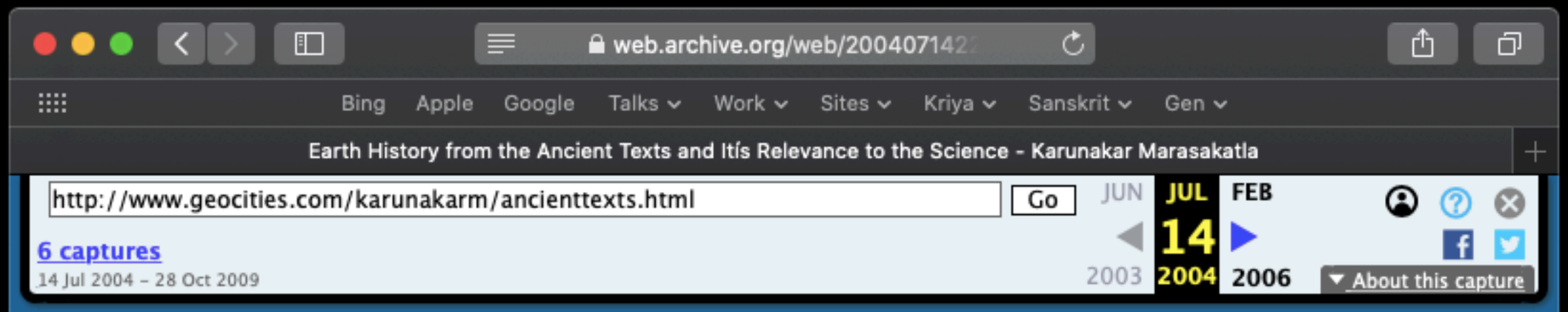
2003 2004 2009
About this capture
Cause, Origin and Continuation of Plate Tectonics
KARUNAKAR MARASAKATLA
Email-id: karunakarm@hotmail.com
Date: 18th August, 2002
Summary
Cause of the Earthís surface manifestations appears to be external to the Earth. Gravitational attraction of the galactic center causes the tides to form in the mantle of the Earth when the solar system reaches the nearest position to the galactic center. Pair of troughs takes shape in the mantle adjacent to the tides as the low and high tides in the ocean. Upwelling tides or megablobs breaks the continental crust and disperses the plates towards the troughs on the surface. In the subsequent cycle, when the solar system again reaches the nearest position to the galactic center, megablobs interchange with the troughs and reassemble the continental crust. In other words, two galactic cycles of the solar system makes one Supercontinent cycle on the surface of the Earth. It appears that the Supercontinent cycle started on the Earth around 2800 million years ago. Nucleation of the inner core was initiated in this period with the beginning of the Plate tectonics. Supercontinent cycle continues as long as the solar system revolves around the galactic center in the presence of liquid outer core in the interior and water on the surface of the Earth.



Earth History from the Ancient Texts and

Itís Relevance to the Science

KARUNAKAR MARASAKATLA
Email-id: *karunakarm@hotmail.com*
Date: 18th August, 2002

Summary

Ancient descriptions of beginning of the Earth and the global deluge are relevant to the Earth history. Beginning of the Earth or beginning of the time appears to be the beginning of the Supercontinent cycle on the surface of the Earth around 2800 million years ago. Since then, six Supercontinent cycles were completed on the surface of the Earth and the present is the seventh cycle. Global deluge appears to be the description of the rise in sea level occurred with the breakup of each Supercontinent. Therefore global deluge occurs in the beginning of every Supercontinent cycle. Descriptions of the Manvantara cycles, seven Earths and seven Karshvars are similar to the Supercontinent cycles.

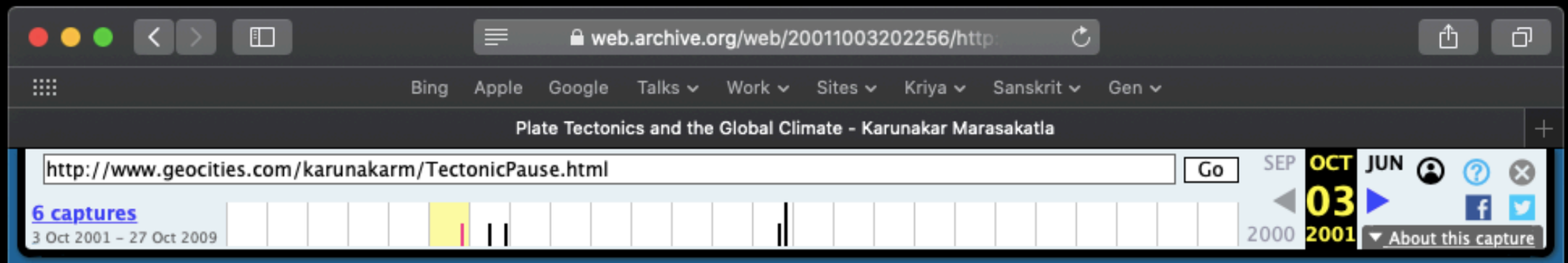


Plate Tectonics and the Global Climate

KARUNAKAR MARASAKATLA
email-id: marasakk@bis.adp.com
Date: 08/01/2000.

Life on Earth reels under the Supercontinental cycles. Every Supercontinent forms in a "Tectonic Pause" with a global ice age. Massive ice sheets covers whole or part of the Supercontinent. Supercontinental breakup creates the new plates with a severe global warming and rapidly melts the ice sheets, exiting the global ice age period. Breakup and joining of the plates in between two Supercontinental periods causes small scale global warming and ice ages. Mass extinction occurs in the ice age and global warming periods. Evolution takes place in the post global warming period. Life thrives in the steady moving of the plates or in the period of oceanic plate subduction.

Continents collided and separated many times in the history of the Earth. Collision of the continents creates the folded mountains at the subduction zone and this mountain buildup slows the subduction process, ultimately stopping the subduction when all the forces acting at the subduction zone nullifies each other in a state of equilibrium. When all the subduction zones in the Supercontinental collision reaches the state of equilibrium, plates stops moving and closes all the ridges causing a "Tectonic Pause". In this period Earth's crust forms as a single plate and triggers the global ice age. When ice covers most part of the crust it is a snowball Earth event. After a brief period, the stationary and heavier Supercontinent breaks up by creating new ridges. Oceanic crust at the continental shelves breaks to form the trenches. These newly created ridges and trenches, reverses the movement of the plates. The open ridges on the continent spews the green house gases and ejects the magma onto the ice sheets, melting them rapidly in a severe global warming. With the raising sea level, water seeps into the open ridges further heating and circulating the oceanic waters. Accumulation of green house gases and the heat from the new ridges melts the ice exiting the global ice age.

Ridges are the major source of heat supply into the oceans. Speed of the Tectonic plates dynamically changes as they grow or shrink in size. Total heat supply or the total magma outflow into the ocean depends upon the combined length of the ridges and the speed of the plates. Increase in the speed of the plates or formation of a new ridge adds more magma into the ocean waters and causes a global warming. Hot ocean currents melts the ice caps at the poles and increases the sea level. Steady subduction of the oceanic plate maintains a constant temperature on the planet. Continental collision reduces the speed of the subducting plate and releases less magma into the oceans, cooling the ocean waters. Cold ocean water starts to freeze from the poles and reduces the sea level in an ice age. Subsequent global warming and ice age together forms a distinct sedimentary layer on the continental crust.

Posted in Discussion Forums:

- **Listed in the “Cambridge Conference Correspondence” distribution list**
- **Discussed in Yahoo Indology group**
- **Discussed in sci.geo.geology, talk.origins and other newsgroups (now Google groups)**

Cambridge Conference Correspondence distribution list was maintained by Dr. Benny J Peiser.

Date: CCNet 82/2001 - 26 June 2001
Title: SUPERCONTINENTS AND SNOWBALL EARTH EVENTS

https://web.archive.org/web/20030327060532/http://abob.libs.uga.edu/bobk/ccc/cc062601.html

One of the messages posted to Yahoo Indology group

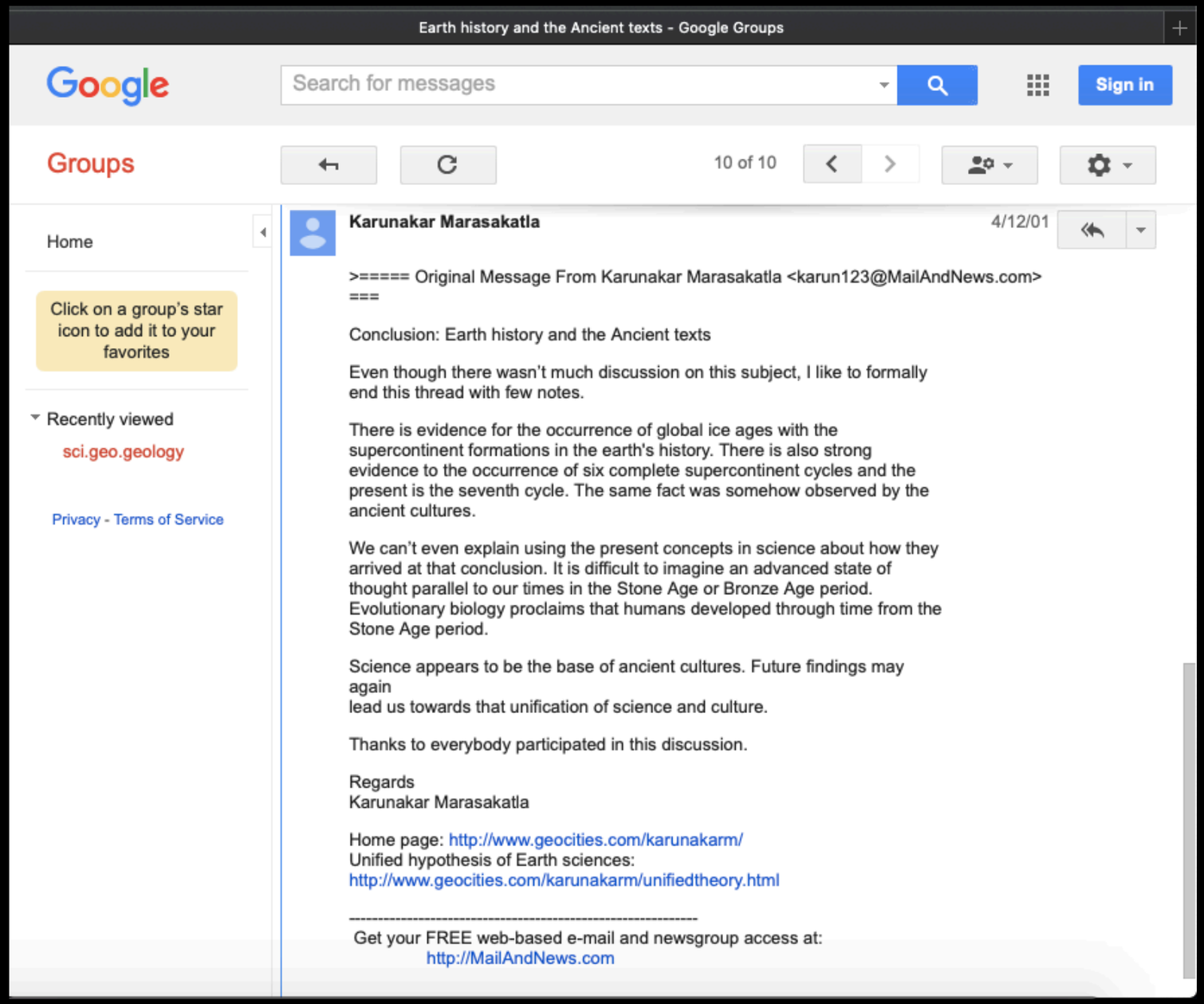
Thread: Manvantara cycles and the history of the earth

Manvantara cycles and the history of...

Vedic texts extensively described the nature and the universe. Scientific relevance of most of the descriptions is not yet clear. Common view of these

m1k2r3 • 19 Aug, 2002 • #2230

One of the message posted to sci.geo.geology group on 12th April, 2001.


Earth history and the Ancient texts - Google Groups
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Karunakar Marasakatla
4/12/01
>===== Original Message From Karunakar Marasakatla <karun123@MailAndNews.com>
===
Conclusion: Earth history and the Ancient texts
Even though there wasn't much discussion on this subject, I like to formally end this thread with few notes.
There is evidence for the occurrence of global ice ages with the supercontinent formations in the earth's history. There is also strong evidence to the occurrence of six complete supercontinent cycles and the present is the seventh cycle. The same fact was somehow observed by the ancient cultures.
We can't even explain using the present concepts in science about how they arrived at that conclusion. It is difficult to imagine an advanced state of thought parallel to our times in the Stone Age or Bronze Age period. Evolutionary biology proclaims that humans developed through time from the Stone Age period.
Science appears to be the base of ancient cultures. Future findings may again
lead us towards that unification of science and culture.
Thanks to everybody participated in this discussion.
Regards
Karunakar Marasakatla
Home page: http://www.geocities.com/karunakarm/
Unified hypothesis of Earth sciences:
http://www.geocities.com/karunakarm/unifiedtheory.html

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Reply from one member of Talk.origins to my message posted on 26th August, 2002.

Message thread: Beginning of time according to the ancient texts

wf...@ptdnospam.com 8/26/02

☆ On Mon, 19 Aug 2002 04:10:44 +0000 (UTC), m1k...@yahoo.com (Karunakar) wrote:

>
>Since the beginning of plate tectonics, six Supercontinent cycles were
>completed and the present is the seventh cycle. Higher sea level rise
>in each episode of the Supercontinental breakup was described as the
>global deluge in the ancient texts. The seven earths, seven Karshvars
>and the Manvantara cycles are nothing but the history of the past
>Supercontinent cycles. Adam, Noah, Manu and the concept of Ark are the
>struggle and survival of life in between the Supercontinent cycles on
>this earth.

i'm glad someone finally explained this. it's been a real dome scratcher for a long time :-)

>

Later developments in Earth Sciences:

Intermittent Plate Tectonics?
Paul G. Silver and Mark D. Behn
Science, 319, p85-88 (Jan 4, 2008)

- **Proved “Tectonic Pause” concept**

Later developments in Earth Sciences:

Limited Archaean continental emergence reflected in an early Archaean 18O-enriched ocean
Johnson, Benjamin W.; Wing, Boswell A.
Nature Geoscience, Volume 13 (3) (Mar 2, 2020)

Palaeoproterozoic supercontinents and global evolution: correlations from core to atmosphere
S. M. Reddy and D. A. D. Evans
Geological Society, London, Special Publications, 323, p1-26 (Jan 1, 2009)

- **Proves significant event at 2800 Ma, the first Supercontinental breakup, Start of Plate Tectonics.**

Later developments in Earth Sciences:

https://phys.org/news/2020-03-early-earth-waterworld.html

MARCH 2, 2020

Early Earth may have been a 'waterworld'

by University of Colorado at Boulder

The study, which appears March 2 in *Nature Geoscience*, takes advantage of a quirk of hydrothermal chemistry to suggest that the surface of Earth was likely covered by a global ocean 3.2 billion years ago. It may even have looked a bit like the post-apocalyptic, and land-free, future imagined in Costner's infamous film Waterworld.

- **Proves significant event at 2800 Ma, the first Supercontinental breakup, Start of Plate Tectonics.**
- **Swethavaraha Kalpa - Bore Lifting the Earth could be a symbol of the emergence of the continents**

Later developments in Earth Sciences:

How Do Supercontinents Assemble? One theory prefers an accordion model; another has the continents travel the globe to reunite
J. Brendan Murphy and R. Damian Nance
American Scientist, Vol. 92, No. 4 (JULY-AUGUST 2004), pp. 324-333

- **Discusses the possibility of six supercontinent cycles**

Why Now?

- **Paramahamsa Yogananda mentioned in Lesson No. 9 (God and His Universe, page 16) that -**

  Each “day” of creation, after the first day, is actually a cycle comprising perhaps millions of years

- **Genesis: Six days are the past six supercontinent cycles and the seventh day of rest is the present cycle**

Dedicating this talk to

Paramahamsa Yogananda

How did Rishis discover these concepts?

- **How did Rishis came to know about the inner workings of Earth and Sun?**

- **In the message posted in sci.geo.geology on April 12th, 2001, I said the following - “We can’t even explain using the present concepts in science about how they arrived at that conclusion”**

- **From reading Paramahamsa Yogananda works I came to know that Rishis realized this with - Tapas**

- **Defining such a large time scale that is almost close to the Supercontinent cycle and describing it as the revolution around Vishu Nabhi (Galactic center), and attributing the duration of creation to the life span of Sun is astonishing.**

12000 year cycle of Mahayuga

- **Swami Yukteswar written Holy Science states that Mahayuga consists of 12000 years**
- **According to this theory, one Kalpa (1000 Mahayugas) is equal to 12 My**
- **Pralaya should repeat every 12 My**
- **Geological data doesn’t support extermination of life on earth every 12 My.**
- **All the Yuga descriptions are in preface of the book**
- **Concept of Vishnu Nabhi, galactic center.**

Further Research:

- **Reconcile the gap in duration between Supercontinent and Manvantara cycles**
- **Was Manvantara cycles the origin for all ancient flood stories?**

Summary:

- **2800 Ma: Start of Plate Tectonics, breakup of first supercontinent, Start of the Swethavaraha kalpa, start of first Manvantara**
- **Six complete cycles, current is seventh cycle**
- **Each cycle ends with ice age and global deluge**
- **All the ancient flood stories have scientific basis in supercontinent cycles**
- **Seven more supercontinent cycles will happen before sun explodes in supernova**
- **One day of Brahma is the birth and death of Sun**
- **Plate tectonics itself could be the result of revolutions of the Sun around galactic center, Vishnu Nabhi.**

What next?

- **Ancient Indian texts are treasure trove of geological and astronomical information**
- **Make them part of Science subject in schools**
- **Science should be studied in conjunction with ancient texts.**

Links:

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